The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 31. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895. PRICE, 3 CENTS

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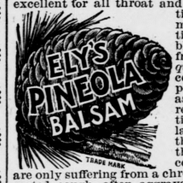

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A Reward Of Merit

THE pupils of a certain school in the little town of Dalton did not need to be told that their pretty young teacher, Harriet Blake, was in very bad humor. That fact was self-evident; for all day long she had snapped and scolded, and "shaken up" both boys and girls on the slightest provocation, until every one of her pupils voted her "the biggest crank that ever was."

The solemn old school-clock was the object of much solicitous attention that day; and when at last the hands denoted the hour of four, Miss Blake speedily dismissed her charges, closed her desk with a resounding bang, and then started homeward, first stopping at the schoolroom where her cousin, Nettie Leith, instructed a large number of our future men and women. She found Nettie engaged in clearing up her desk; and when she had finished, both teachers went home together.

"What has gone wrong to-day, Harriet?" asked Nettie, noting her companion's clouded face. "You don't seem to be in very good spirits."

"Well, I'm not!" returned Harriet, decidedly; "I'm just as cross as a bear. This is the very worst and most disagreeable place in the whole country, and the people in it match the town! I'm tired and disgusted with both; and I don't see how you can be so contented in this dismal prison. The country is the doom of every ambitious person, and it is nonsense to imagine that one can accomplish anything in it; and of all things I'm sure teaching school in a country town is the worst! It's bad enough to live here; but to teach school! ——" and Harriet heaved a deep sigh of disgust.

"Why, Hattie, what has come over you?" asked her cousin in amazement. "You have a pleasant position, and country school teaching isn't the worst occupation in the world, by any means."

"Well, if there is anything worse I should like to know it," snapped Harriet. "You havn't any ambition, Nettie, and so you don't mind; but I'm different, and I am tired of this everlasting drudge, drudge, and of teaching a lot of stupid children, and pleasing their ignorant parents. They don't appreciate anything one does, anyway."

"I don't quite believe that; for the people here are as intelligent as they are anywhere, and take unusual interest in education. Why, lots of them praise me and my school much more than I deserve."

"Of course they do! You are always so pleasant and agreeable to everyone you see. But as far as I am concerned, I can't for the life of me be agreeable to a lot of stupid villagers who are forever poking about in the schools when they ought to be minding their own business. They take everything for granted, and expect a teacher to take as much interest, and fuss as much over the pupils as though they paid her a thousand dollars a year; and I won't do it, that's all. The sooner I can get out of Dalton the happier I shall be!" concluded Harriet, decidedly.

"I suppose you are going to the concert to-night?" asked Nettie, after a pause, thinking to turn the conversation.

"Why, of course. You are too, are you not?"

"I did intend to, but I can't now, for Jack Winby is coming over, and I am going to help him with his studies. He has been sick so long that he is behind, so I told him I would help him along. I had forgotten all about the concert when I promised; but I don't want to disappoint him, so I am not going."

"You silly girl!" burst forth Harriet. "Isn't it enough if you do what you are engaged for, without spending all your spare time over school matters into the bargain? I don't do a bit more work than I have to, and I am just as well off as you, though you are continually studying and working."

Harriet teased and expostulated, but Nettie refused to break her promise; so Harriet went to the concert, and had such a "good time" that she forgot all about her troubles.

Harriet Blake and Nettie Leith were cousins. Both had graduated from the academy in the neighboring city of Bradford, and shortly after had begun teaching school in Dalton, which was a country town of two or three thousand inhabitants. Both girls were very young and of about the same age. One was as ambitious as the other, but the ambition manifested itself in different ways: in Harriet by continual castle-building and flights of imagination, and in Nettie in a more practical manner.

The months glided by, and Harriet was as discontented and grumbled as much as ever, and continually found fault with Nettie because her cousin would persist "in making a slave of herself for nothing." "What is the use of studying and reading so much?" Harriet often asked. "I'm sure you know more than enough to teach your school, and no one appreciates it, anyway."

One lovely day in early summer, just as Harriet had dismissed one class and was about to call another, a rap came to the door, and she admitted an elderly gentleman whom she had never seen. That day Harriet had what she called "a blue streak," and to show her independence, and her contempt for visitors in general, and strangers in particular, she coolly seated herself at her desk and began to write a letter. She paid no attention to several wildly waving hands, the owners of which were vainly trying to attract "teacher's" attention, nor to her visitor, who eyed her curiously. After surverying this interesting school for a little while he asked, respectfully,

"Will you have no class recite this morning?"

"Not at present," she tartly replied, "this is the study hour;" and then she calmly continued her writing.

The visitor soon left, with a civil "good morning," and when he had gone, and Harriet had finished her letter, she called out the class which she was about to hear recite when the visitor entered.

Nettie was in the midst of hearing an arithmetic recitation, when, in response to a knock, she admitted an elderly gentleman who was a total stranger. She greeted him courteously, and then went on with the recitation; but never before had a class recited so wretchedly, especially before company. The subject that day was a new one, and the pupils seemed utterly unable to grapple with some of the mysteries of fractions. Seeing this their youthful teacher said, "The class does not seem to understand the lesson very well, so I will try to explain the subject so that all may understand and remember;" and thereupon she explained the lesson so clearly, and went to the root of matters so thoroughly, that even those scholars who "hated arithmetic" grew interested and understood. So absorbed was Nettie in her work that she forgot all about her visitor, who was intently listening to every word, and whose face was positively radiant with delight as his eyes swept over the scene. He remained and heard several other recitations with no abatement of interest, and after complimenting Nettie and her school he took his leave.

"Did a strange elderly gentleman visit your school to-day?" asked Nettie of Harriet as they were going home.

"Yes; a countryman that I have never seen before was in," returned Harriet, "but I paid no attention to him, and he did not stay long. No one seemed to know who he was; probably a stranger in town, who didn't know how else to while away the time."

A few weeks after this Nettie suddenly rushed into Harriet's room, and thrusting a letter into her cousin's hand excitedly said, "Read that!" And this is what met Harriet's wondering eyes as she complied:

"BRIGHTON, July 19th, 1894.

"MISS NETTIE LEITH,

"Dear Madam: A vacancy has occurred in the West school of this city, and, if agreeable to you, I would like to have you accept the position, beginning with the coming term. The salary is one thousand dollars a year, with the usual vacations. Advise me at once whether you accept, for there are numerous applicants; but but make you this proposition after seeing your work in your present school.

Yours, truly,

JOHN NOURSE, Supt.

"Why, Nettie Leith!" exclaimed Harriet when she had recovered from her amazement. "What a lucky mortal you are! I congratulate you heartily. How I wish I were in your shoes! That Mr. Nourse is one of the greatest educators of the day, and there is no telling how high you can get now that you have such a splendid opportunity in the city. When did you get this golden letter?"

"Just a little while ago; and I never was so surprised in my life. I couldn't believe it was meant for me."

"Just your luck! When did Mr. Nourse visit your school? You never told me a thing about it," returned Harriet, reproachfully.

"That is just what troubles me," thoughtfully replied Nettie. "I have been thinking and thinking; but he was never in the school that I know of. But—why, Hattie, I wonder if it could have been that elderly man whom no one knew? He visited your school, too, you remember; and that must have been Mr. Nourse. He visited my school several times after that, but he never hinted who he was."

"That was surely he, and I thought he was nothing but an ordinary countryman," groaned Harriet. "He was in my school only once, but that day I was ill-humored and I was positively rude to him, and he soon left. What a fool I was! I might have impressed him as favorably as you have done; but this in only another case of 'it might have been,'" and Harriet almost shed tears at the thought.

"I remember now of reading somewhere that Mr. Nourse had a habit of visiting schools where he was unknown and of studying teachers and their methods. In that way he often obtained his best instructors; but I cannot understand why he should offer me such a position," said Nettie.

"Because you deserve it," returned Harriet, kissing her cousin effusively; "and here I have been scolding you, and saying ugly things right along, and telling you that you had no ambition. Yet, in spite of my boasting and much vaunted ambition, you have risen above me. Serves me right; but can you forgive me for teasing you so?"

"There is nothing to forgive, Hattie. I often grew tired and discouraged, too; but I would not give in, and made up my mind to do the best I could."

"Well, I know one thing," replied Harriet, decisively, "I am going to reform and try your plan, and see if I will fare as well as you."

And so it came about that as Miss Nettie Leith, who was highly successful in her new school, was reading her favorite newspaper, she came across this paragraph:

"Miss Harriet Blake, one of the most popular teachers in Dalton, has just been appointed an instructor in Bradford Academy. Miss Blake is still very young, but her efficient and successful work and methods have secured for her the above desirable position."

A few days later Nettie received a characteristic letter from Harriet, informing her of the rise in her fortunes, and the letter closed with these words:

"I have found out that the only way to be appointed 'ruler over many things' is by demonstrating one's faithfulness over the little ones, and that 'work' is the magic 'open sesame' to the door of success."

—Demorest's Magazine.

Men's Summer Dress.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "The proposition of General Wallace that dress is a mere matter of custom, and that no one will think anything of wearing bloomers when we become used to them, is worthy of all acceptation. It is to be hoped, also, that the bicycle or some other agency will lead to the reform of men's summer dress, which in this country is one of the most absurb things known. A man will start out on the hottest summer day in full woolen suit, coat vest and trousers. On reaching his office or his home he will probably discard his coat and vest and cool himself in the shade. When he goes out again into the sun he resumes his coat and vest. No wonder men are overcome by the heat. It is a wonder, however, that no steps are taken toward some intelligent reform in dress for men. The neglige costumes and the sweater are preparing the way for it. A shirt and a pair of trousers over light underclothing are as much as a man ought to wear on a hot day. And these or their equivalents ought to be the summer costume recognized by fashion. Men are worse slaves to custom than women in this matter. They endure more actual suffering in conforming to it in the summer months than women do."

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The midsummer number of The Ladies' Home Journal is welcomed by its thousands of readers who would not be without it for many times its price. The cover matches the contents in beauty, and every article is of special interest. "Bill Nye" tells of the two "Women who most influenced Me." Frank Stockton gives one of his charming little romances in "Love Before Breakfast," "Tom Moor's first Sweet-Heart" by Mr. Bok, is a tender little reminiscence of the Irish Poet. The various editors give their own individual charm to the several departments, while the illustrations, and bits of verse etc. add much to the attractiveness of the journal, which costs only ten cents, at the news stand.

St. Nicholas for this month is a typical vacation magazine for the boys and girls, and full of interesting and instructive matter. "Bessie's Escapade" and "What Gustus Gerluch was Afraid of" are pleasing stories, A sketch of Oliver Wendell Holm's, Tales from American History, and the Bronco's Best Race are among its most interesting articles. The serials the Riddle Box, Rhymes and other regular features are all disposed of happily, and its more than 100 pages contain reading for many a pleasant summer morning.

McClure's has a tempting table of contents, with articles from the pen of the best authors, among whom are Rudyard Kipling, Anthony Hope, Brete Harte, Stanley J. Weyman and Archibald Forbes. This magazine is only 10 cents a number, and is a marvel of excellence in a literary and artistic sense.

Among the notable articles in this month's *Century*, is "Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire," by Henry Dwight Sedgwick, who pays worthy tribute to Holm's, Emerson, Holland, Thoreau and other sweet singers who were cradled in the poet's haunts and homes so beautiful described. Disciples of Izaak Walton will find "Old Fashioned Fishing," a vivid picture of familiar scenes. The magazine is a veritable holiday number, with literary diversion of the very best kind.

Demorest's this month is a gem among the magazines, and has a great variety of attractions, chief among which are its illustrations of which there are upwards of two hundred, besides the full page gravure, and two pages of portraits. The open question of vacations is discussed by such eminent men as Gov. McKinley, Joe Jefferson, Rev. Thomas Dixon and others; My first experience with a Bicycle; and Women's Dress for cycling are up to date articles. The Training of a Nurse is also very interesting and every page is replete with choice reading for the family circle.

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired ou or run down from any cause It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired, and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Written for the TRANSCRIPT.

MARTHA'S VINYARD.

MARTHA'S VINYARD SUMMER INSTITUTE, COTTAGE CITY, MASS., July 27th, 1895.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:—If you look on your map you will find lying off the South-east coast of Cape Code a short distance out at sea, two islands, the names of which are so suggestive to children studying geography that they seldom forget them—Martha's Vinyard and Nantucket. It is of the interesting island of Martha's Vinyard I would write. It is about twenty-five miles long and ten miles in width, that is, in its widest parts. This island contains five towns and several hamlets; the towns are Chilanark, Tisbury, Gay Head, Edgartown and Cottage City. The largest of these towns is Cottage City. This popular litttle summer resort is well named, for its buildings are all of cottage shape and very few of them of any great size, with the exception of course of the hotels.

Cottage City is divided into two parts, the Highlands and Cottage City proper, separated only by a charming little lake on whose smooth and silvery surface sail boats and rowboats glide gracefully to and fro, a joy to the eye of the beholder and a greater joy to the participant.

The Highlands is not so compact as Cottage City, nor are its grounds so beautifully cultivated. It is scattered about on the hillsides and looks down on the sea. The grounds have been left very much as Mother Nature adorned them—blueberry bushes and sand.

Highlands is a Baptist settlement. In the northern part of the town is found the large and strongly built tabernacle, whose dome, rising above the trees of the grove, may be seen from a long distance away. In this tabernacle which will seat several thousands of people, meetings are held during the month of August; many people coming to the Highlands to avail themselves of the privileges of these meetings. Here too is the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, the Mecca of so many teachers and students. The Institute buildings are on a bluff over-looking Vineyard Sound. They consist of Agassiz Hall, the large main building, containing the class rooms, an auditorium, a dormitory and cafe.

Many of the students have rooms at the dormitory and take their meals at the cafe, but these buildings are much too small to accommodate so many, between six and seven hundred teachers and students having registered, so the cottages have thrown open their doors and with the well appointed hotels these seekers after knowledge are comfortable and happy.

The air is heavy with learning in this section of the town, heavy enough to be almost depressing but when we take into consideration that many of the instructors and a large number of students are from Boston and vicinity, need we wonder that "methods, isms, and ologies" are as familiarly and naturally discussed as you and I would discuss the weather? Although as I stated, many are from Boston, there are also students from all over the United States, thirty-eight states represented I am told. Whilst looking over the register I found the names of six Delaware teachers, noticed also specimens of drawing from an ungraded school in New Castle County hanging on the walls of the main hall. Although we are small we usually are represented where enterprise and learning dwell. The dear "little Diamond" is never left behind in the march forward and onward.

On the other side of the lake the chief object in life at present seems to be fun and ease. Many of the streets are built in a circular form about a green court, in which are found, trees, shrubs and flowers, other streets are built in the regulation way, long, straight and narrow, Macadamized walks and drives all through both towns. Many stores and bazaars are found everywhere, with their supplies of pretty articles and souvenirs calling for money. The attractive and always to be found "merry-go-round" with its new (?) and soul-stirring airs—Sweet Marie, Daisy, etc., delights the heart of the small boy and small girl too I should say from the number found on the backs of the fiery steeds.

Electric cars, carrying tourists from place to place, pass through the streets of this ideal city. The bathing is delightful and perfectly safe, still water, with all the invigorating effects of salt water without the unpleasant contact with the heavy breakers.

During August the Methodist friends hold their special meetings in their fine tabernacle at the same time that their Baptist brethern hold their meeting at the Highlands. Then the air is not literary so much but decidedly religions. At present it could not be called exactly so, as hops, dramatic entertainments and concerts occupy the time of some of the idlers.

Beautiful steamers, plying between Cottage City and many important points on the main land, stop at both the wharves four or five times daily bringing the mails and visitors to the island; here, too, is Delaware represented, for one of the steamers, "The Nantucket," was built in Wilmington. The Governor of Massachusetts has found Cottage City sufficiently attractive to build his summer residence here.

Bicycling seems quite the order of the day. Wheels may be seen everywhere, at all times.

At another time, I should be glad to tell you of Edgartown the oldest town on the island and of Gay Head, famous for its cliffs of colored clay and interesting light-house. J. M.

[The above interesting letter is from one of the TRANSCRIPT'S valued subscribers who is spending some time "down east." We have the promise of other letters to follow.]—ED.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker are at Carlsbad.

Mayor Strong, of New York, will spend part of the month of August at Long Branch.

A Kankakee man waded out into the river to drown a cat, took cramps and was drowned himself. And the cat came back.

An Armenian recently died at Lowell Mass., and his friends, having no photograph, stood him up in a corner and had his picture taken that way.

Chauncey M. Depew is at Hamburg, where the Rothschilds and a number of other great financiers of Europe are expected during the present week.

The Great Northern Steamship Company offers $250 in gold to every baby born this season on one of its new steamers, $500 for twins and $1,000 for triplets.

All the Methodist missionaries in China who were in grave danger are now safe in Shanghai. They had many narrow escapes on their way from Chang Tu.

Beatrice Harraden has written another California story and is preparing to come East in September. After a short stay in New York she will return to London and get to work.

Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of New York, has been appointed by the Governor on the commission to represent the State of New York at the Cotton State Exposition, to be held at Atlanta.

Cornelious Vanderbilt has a $27,000 rug in his new Newport villa. It is startling to think what a number of nice champagne suppers that rug would buy, but this Mr. Vanderbilt does not indulge in champagne suppers.

Out of 1,486 ex-students of Girton, Newham, Somerville Hall, Holloway and Alexandria, the women's colleges of England, only 208 are reported as married. This leads to the conclusion that the more learned a woman is the less use she has for a husband.

The Queen of Corea lives in constant dread of some disease which will prove fatal. A female physician is accommodated with a suite of rooms in the royal palace and is obliged to visit the Queen every day: When her Majesty is in the least indisposed she must always remain within earshot. The doctor's salary is £3,500.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, accompanied by his wife, his son William and his daughter-in-law, will shortly leave Washington for a vacation of a month, which will be spent cruising on the Great Lakes of the Northwest. They will go through the Welland Canal, the Upper St. Lawrence, the Thousand Islands, Lake Huron, the Strait of Mackinak and Lake Michigan.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, the popular pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, has been called to the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and he will probably accept the call when his five years' term at his present church expires next spring. He has done much to build up his present church, the membership having increased from 600 to 900 during his pastorate. The Philadelphia church is one of the largest and strongest churches of the denomination in the city. Dr. Harcourt is an alumnus of the Wesleyan University and the Boston Theological School. He began his active work in the ministry about twenty years ago in Newark. Since then he has served in Elizabeth, Paterson, Jersey City, San Francisco and New York. During each of his pastorates he has won the hearts of his congregations and has proved himself to be a successful pastor. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Ohio.

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An Old and well tried remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the chil softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrnoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and get no other kind.

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
at Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 3, 1895.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In justice to ourselves and to you we wish to state that the circulation of the TRANSCRIPT is over 1,200 copies weekly and has been for the past five months. We believe this to be at least 25 per cent. greater than any other country weekly in the county. This statement is made merely to correct an erroneous impression which obtains in certain quarters.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The attention of every citizen, and especially every agriculturist, is invited to an article on the fourth page of this issue entitled "Extortionate Freight Rates." Does that article tell the truth? Its author is not given to making any but accurate statements. He says the people of Delaware are paying more than three times the charge made for hauling Georgia fruit and nearly six times the mileage rate paid by Californians. And the Delaware fruit must be sold in competition with the California and Southern fruits in a fuller market, hence the prices must consequently be lower than when those points, by their earlier seasons, monopolize the market.

But there is in the article a more startling statement than the above. It is, that in the large crop of fruit two years ago over one-half the gross sales from peaches went to the railroad for transportation. This is outrageous and only a hood-winked people would suffer it. The Peninsula fruit grower pays over 50 per cent. of the gross sales of his fruit for transportation. Is this a fair division of the cost of production and marketing?

Why is this thus? Because the farmers have so ordered it. Delaware should have had a competing line of railroad but the powers that be defeated it and the farmers who have the votes and the power, but not the independence and the will, yield to the defeat of measures that would have opened to them all the city markets at fair rates of transportation. Some years ago the Baltimore and Ohio was anxious to come down this Peninsula and a strong fight was made during one session of the General Assembly for a charter, but it was defeated. Why and how? Let the farmers put on their thinking caps and answer the questions.

If the statements of the *News and Advertiser* are true, and they have been made in substance frequently and by many and have never been disputed, it is time for the fruit growers of this Peninsula to arouse themselves. How can they compete in any respect with other sections when the transportation rates are so decidedly against them? And why are they against them?

Any man who has served in the General Assembly, rendering half service to the people, must know of the influences that control legislation, or rather in the matter of railroad facilities, that prevent legislation. Whether a parallel line to the Delaware railroad is possible now, is a question. That the Delaware road is one of the best paying ones in the country is self evident. The passenger travel and the freight traffic must be equal for distance to any line in the country. It is something enormous and it seems to an outsider that the railroad can and should afford a reduction of freight rates, and a very material reduction.

Of what interest is it to the TRANSCRIPT to write in this strain? None. It probably loses by it. The farmers do not appreciate it enough to throw one extra penny in the way of any paper that attempts to plead their case. It is thoughtlessness on their part rather than ingratitude. But if the man whom you help forgets your kindness, the fellow who gets bit, even a little, is apt to remember it. Then why attempt it? is the inquiry of so many who could and should give shape and direction to public sentiment. It is so much easier to say pleasant things, in fact to flatter and especially when "thrift follows fawning" that it is not surprising that the truth is often displaced by adulation and praise where it is little deserved. Is not this correct?

But what remedy has the farmer? He has every remedy open to a free and intelligent people. He has the large majority of the votes and it is only because of partisanship and jealousies in the ranks of the agricultural population that a remedy has not been found long since. Do not put up as leaders the demagogues who promise all things and perform nothing, but men who are not easily influenced and are known by years of upright living to be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. These are mid-summer thoughts, and to us are apparently worthy of some reflection by the agriculturist.

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Maryland held their State Convention on Wednesday, and John E. Hurst, the millionaire merchant of Baltimore, was nominated for Governor; Charles S. Crothers, of Cecil County, for Attorney-General; and Maron De Kalb Smith, of Kent County, for Comptroller.

It is a Gorman victory, the Senator by his superior political tact turning an acknowledged majority from State Senator Thomas G. Hayes, the advocate of a reassessment of taxables, on which issue he had earned his nomination before the people. Great is the power of the machine and Arthur P. Gorman stands matchless as a boss. It remains to be seen whether the people will submit to such public disregard of their will. Much may depend upon the nominations made by the Republicans. Certainly it will be political wisdom to listen to the voice of the people in making these nominations.

DO THEM JUSTICE.

SHAMOKIN, July 27th.—Being unable to longer keep the wolf from his door, Peter W. Miller, an aged and disabled veteran of the late Rebellion, made the journey to Washington on foot, and after having shown Pension Commisssioner Lochren the scars from wounds received in battle succeeded in having his paltry pension of $6 per month restored. The tramp was a hard one for the poor old soldier, but the officials of the Pension Bureau, realizing that he had been done a great injustice, fed him while at the nation's capital and furnished him with transportation back to Shamokin.

Several months ago Mr. Miller was notified that his pension had been annulled, but as he was unable to work any longer he wrote to the department, asking why he had been deprived of his small but honestly earned and necessary stipend. He sent letter after letter, but no attention was given them, and on Monday he left here for Washington. His comrades furnished him with money enough to carry him to Harrisburg, from which point he resumed on foot the journey that he had taken as one of Uncle Sam's volunteers more than thirty years before his infirmities rendered the long tramp a difficult one, as he was not strong enough to board passing freight or coal trains. Upon arriving at Washington he insisted on an interview with Pension Commissioner Lochren, and stripping to the waist exhibited the scars left as souvenirs of Confederate bullets. This had the desired effect, and his pension was immediately restored. He returned home this afternoon.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is said that Pension Commissioner Lochren is merely a figure head in the Pension Bureau and that a "gang," of which every department under the government is cursed, is running the business. The changes in methods of work, the untying of red tape merely to tie it again into a different knot, would be ridiculous if it were not so costly in the various branches of the government service. There is a true reform of the civil service needed. The member of Congress who gives it to the people will be a public benefactor.

There is a general impression that the Pension Office covers up a great deal of fraud; that fraudulent pensions are granted and are now being paid. We believe this is very unjust to the old soldier. That fraud exists no one doubts. From Mount Sinai the command was given centuries ago, "Thou shalt not kill," and the law of the land is against the taking of human life, yet murder is committed daily. There are old soldiers or those who represent them who would and do violate the law. For such the Pension Office has organized a Law Division in which there is a "criminal section" to which is referred all charges and complaints made the Bureau of a fraudulent nature. Congress has provided ample funds for investigation and criminals have been caught and convicted. This has been true for years. It does not prove that fraud is rife in the Pension Office. It is only in evidence that in all transactions the dishonest man must be looked after.

In every community there are those who profess to believe that fraudulent pensions are numerous. They will in some instances undertake to name cases which prove the charge in their judgment. While some talk thus because of their prejudice to all pensions, or would make political capital, others are sincere. It is the duty of all such to lay their charges and such evidence as they have at the doors of the proper tribunal and if in the judgment of experts the evidence is sufficient, investigation will be made. Justice demands that such a course be followed.

It is not against fradulent pensions, however, that such a course as the Philadelphia *Press* of last Sunday describes in the above clipping, that the "gang" who are running the Pension Bureau are gunning for. It is an obsequious willingness on their part to reverse their rulings and methods of accepting evidence under a former administration with the hope of currying favor with the powers that be. It is this that has given notice to many an old soldier that the justness of his pension is held in question and he must show cause why it shall not be suspended. And it is suspended in a few days, and the poor and defenceless defender of the country's flag finds himself without the small pittance which is justly his, while these same government servants are taking a thirty day's vacation with an additional thirty day's sick leave at some mountain or seaside resort. There are many such cases as the *Press* reports. Thousands and thousands of pensioners have had their allowances called in question, but not many of them have the strength or the courage to make a march to Washinghton as did Mr. Peter W. Miller, of Shamokin.

But what does the Pension Office gain by this course? It saves money to the government or in other word it holds in the Treasury money that Congress has appropriated for pensions. It does it in two ways. It suspends pensions already granted and puts the force in the office to work on reviewing the old claims. While the force is reviewing the old claims they are not examining new claims, hence no money is being paid out for new claims. It is a saving at both ends, but at the expense of the old soldier.

There are those who having read thus far will charge that the TRANSCRIPT is after making political capital. It is not. It is too far to an election for such a charge to hold. The criticism is based upon personal knowledge of the "ring," "cliques" or "gangs" that run the government departments, and the belief that hoping to please Secretary Hoke Smith and, making a showing to cut off fradulent pensions, &c., the men who run the machine, who do the work in the office, are ready to reverse their opinions, held when they thought it popular to "rush pension claims," and to appear as reformers in the eyes of the powers that be. They are a miserable lot without manhood enough to hold political opinions, except the opinions of the powers that be at the time.

The writer knows a government employe, a son of a former Democratic State official of Delaware, who under the Harrison administration joined the Delaware Republican Club and was a good Republican. In 1891 he depended (?) upon a friend who throught he was a Democrat to get him assessed and when election day came around he had not a vote. He had gotten a promotion, however, under the Harrison administration. A few weeks after the election he paid up his dues and withdrew from the club. On March 4th, 1893, he was a good Democrat and has gotten promotion again. He is a sample of a thrifty class in the government service. But are such men of the character that the government should employ? This is the class who are giving the old soldier trouble over his pension, and it is against them that the TRANSCRIPT raises its voice. Let all fraudulent pension claims be cut off but do not make a play thing of the sacred rights of the brave defenders of "Old Glory."

Recently the writer was in Wilmington and seeing a Sussex countian who seldom leaves the shadow of his own domicile, inquiry was made as to his wanderings. In the most confidential manner we learned that notice of necessity to show cause why pension should not be suspended had been received and the "old soldier" had been advised to go to Wilmington to get counsel when answer could have been made far better from his home. The trip to Wilmington was merely for political effect upon the "old soldier" and his councellor there gave the proper advice under the circumstances but added "say nothing of my interest in your case." Verily the "old soldier" is a foot ball to be tossed about by the political players when his interests should rest wholly on their merits.

"LOOK AT ME NOW."

"Look at me now, first a farmer boy, next a school teacher, then a member of the legislature, now an editor, look at me now!"—*New Era.*

The above is quite funny if you only have the appreciation to understand it. It is told in connection with a certain Democratic friend of the *New Era* who was "first a constable, next a 'Squire, now a postmaster," and in the fullness of his joy at his last success, he exclaimed, "look at me now."

It is only necessary to read another paragraph from the *New Era*, given elsewhere, to learn the editor's opinion of his exalted position. He there compares his importance to the President of the United States. Nor is he bashful about it at all. It is essential for one to respect his position, but, modesty demands that complimentary comparison be left to other people. The editor of the *New Era* may be as proud of his position as is Mr. Cleveland of his with his beautiful and accomplished wife and his three interesting little girls, but good taste would suggest that the linking of the names of the President and the *New Era* be left to others.

But it is the implied slur on "the farmer boy" that we would resent. An editor, who is sincere and capable holds a responsible position and his opportunities for doing good are many. If every editor was capable and sincere many of the evils that now oppress us would never have an existence.

"A member of the legislature!" How great his opportunities for good or evil. The law calls him "honorable" and so he should be. To him is committed the authority to make and unmake the laws and if he is unworthy the position the people are responsible. Recently a gentleman said to the writer that he had supported men for the legislature of Delaware in his paper whom he knew justice demanded should be behind prison bars. Party exigency required it. Here the editor failed of his duty to the public, but would the public have listened to any appeal, and who is the party man that "shall cast the first stone" at our friend, the editor? But members of the General Assembly are honorable men, the majority of them, and it is a mistake to abuse them collectively as the papers of Delaware have done.

"Next a school teacher!" That is a calling that no man shall cast a slur upon and go unrebuked by us. We hold that in the formation of character, in giving direction to the future life of the young, it is not second even to the ministry, and the man or woman who would belittle the office and work of a school teacher is ignorant of the foundation upon which this great Republic is constructed. The faithful and accomplished school teacher holds an office second to none in importance, and the man or woman who leaves it with an idea that it is unworthy the very best efforts, fails in estimating its true value to the public.

"First a farmer boy!" Yes; and every farmer's son may be proud of the distinction. There is no calling more honorable, no man more essential to the prosperity of the country than the farmer and his son. It is the "farmer boy" that is the hope of the country, in work and in character, and how infinitesimally small is the calibre of the man who refers to the "farmer boy's" position slurringly as the least desirable of all callings and of all work! Boys should be encouraged to stay on the farm for upon the thrift and prosperity of the farmer we all depend. To slur at "the farmer boy" is doing him not only an injustice but the community a great wrong.. We shall gladly welcome the day when as not only the most honorable but also the most remunerative "the farmer boy" can exclaim with pride, "Look at me now."

COME LET US REASON TOGETHER.

It has been dicovered by a Florida minister that no matter how feeble a preacher's mind may be and how faulty his delivery, he can always attract attention by liberally blackguarding the President of the United States. So with our friend, the rotund editor of the TRANSCRIPT, his longwinded editorials, his misrepresentations of the Democratic newspapers of this State attract no serious attention, provoke and bring forth but short, sharp criticisms and comment.—*New Era.*

The New Era amuses us weakly, and that is something. In the above editorial it will be noticed that the feeble minded preacher attracts attention and "the good and genial editor," we like that better than "rotund" which took its departure with the doctor last week and the week before, and we like to be accurate too, that the editor of the TRANSCRIPT "attracts no serious attention" "so" like the preacher who does. That illustrates the consistency of the New Era in all its writings. But in passing we wish to say that the memory of our readers is not so short but they will recall the defence made of President Cleveland recently by the TRANSCRIPT against the charges of a Democratic editor, perhaps the ablest in the State.

But there is just one line in the New Era article which we wish to notice seriously. It refers to the TRANSCRIPT'S "misrepresentation of the Democratic newspapers of this State." The charge is false and no attempt has been made to substantiate such an accusation. We have too much respect for the editors of the Democratic newspapers in the State to misrepresent them. Our personal relations are too pleasant with the most of them to even tell the whole truth or rather to put it in as strong a light as our inclinations lead. We do believe that the editors in Delaware are too subservient to the bosses, or to the political leaders, if you prefer the expression. They have not the independence that alone can benefit the people generally. Why is it such a crime than a Platt rules in New York or a Quay in Pennsylvania and a blessing for a Croker to dictate in New York City or a Gorman in Maryland? Can any reasonable man tell? Yet those are the views held by our brethren of the Delaware Democratic press *in their papers.* Is it "mirepresentation" for the TRANSCRIPT to refer to such matters? Not a Democratic editor but has denounced Quay and Platt, though for some reason they are all openly or secretly with Quay now in the contest within the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Not one of them will publicly condemn Gorman or Croker, though in private they freely criticise their machine methods. The TRANSCRIPT holds that the editors in Delaware are not frank enough, honest and manly if you wish to put it so.

But what is the offence directly against the New Era—the "misrepresentation" by the TRANSCRIPT? There are two. We have said the New Era has not the manhood to defend the payment to the special constables of ten thousand dollars of the people's money, nor has it the independence to oppose it. We have never said it so plainly before but we now say it in the interest of every tax payer in New Castle county, and ask honest men if in the saying the New Era is "misrepresented."

The other offence is that Democratic editors, the editor of the New Era being among them, condone bribery when done in the intersst of their party and denounce it only in the Republicans. We appeal to the facts, to the knowledge of men, to the files of the papers themselves, to prove that there is no "misrepresentation" in the charge. It is a deplorable truth and argues against any improvement in the condition of affairs in this State. No, neighbor, the TRAMSCRIPT does not "misrepresent," nor will it do so knowingly, and it says to you most sincerely in the interest of good government, come let us reason together of all these matters for the people will not be hoodwinked by personal abuse or misrepresentation of the facts, and it is the truth that the people desire. May it prevail in Delaware.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

The proprietor of the *Every Evening*, who is reported to be wealthy, is enjoying the blessings of a charitable act that merits the hearty commendation of all good people. About two weeks ago a dog supposed to have the rabbies bit five children and a negro man, all of them poor folks, and the people of Wilmington have all been more or less exercised over the matter and the question: What can be done? City Council was appealed to, but after considering the case thought it unwise to appropriate public money to send the victims to the Pasteur Institute. Next the newspapers invited public subscriptions but they came in very slow, and the necessity for action was immediate. At this crisis Mr. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., came forward and guaranteeing the money, sent the afflicted people to New York under proper escort. It was a noble act, creditable to Mr. Bancroft's generous nature and ample means. It may be that he could well afford it, or it may be that with the stringent times he had to make some denial to do it. In any event it is a generous act, and while the most satisfactory commendation must be the approval of a good conscience, he merits the praise of the public press and of private citizens. It is presumed that a generous people will contribute to the fund and that Mr. Bancroft will be allowed the privilege of paying only his share of the charitable fund.

There are those who think the *Every Evening* is indulging over much in self praise, but to be honest the most of us would be as bad and are given to blowing our own horns when the occasion offers equally with the *Every Evening.* To put yourself in his place, and then to judge fairly, is not so easily done. The *Every Evening* and its proprietor have done a good act, entitling them to a little self congratulation, and the TRANSCRIPT commends most heartily Mr. Bancroft's generosity. May he enjoy to the fullest the happiness which comes to those who realize "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

FROM OLD SUSSEX.

Fire destroyed a hay house and a large quantity of hay on the farm of Dr. Charles H. Richards, of Georgetown, Saturday night entailing a loss of $500; uninsured.

William O. Gorman, of near Laurel, took a dose of Jamaica ginger last Sunday, from the effects of which he died the same day An inquest was held over the remains last Monday morning by Coroner Joseph. He was about 77 years of age.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

····CARRIAGES, DRILLS, PLOWS, ETC.,····

The Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill

Fertilizer Drill.

You all know it and also know it is an experiment to buy any other. Hundreds of farmers, in this vicinity will testify why they get the worth of their money when they buy **Carriages** of me. The **IMPERIAL PLOW** is now the universial favorite with hundreds of farmers who have purchased them.

J. FRANK McWHORTER, MIDDLETOWN, DEL

CURRENT EVENTS.

Lady Lytton, widow of the late Lord Lytton, has been appointed lady-in-waiting to the Queen,

A cloud burst in New Mexico on Tuesday submerged two towns and drowned a number of people, and hundreds are in distress.

Andrew Carnegie has subscribed $400 to the testimonial to Dr. S: F. Smith, the author of "America," making the desired total of $2000.

A woman in Jacksonville, Fla. while standing in the doorway of her house on Wednesday was struck and killed by lightning, while her infant that she held in her arms was unharmed.

Although Francis Scott Key has a $60,000 monument in San Francisco the Examiner of that city has been able to raise only $16 by popular subscription for his destitute granddaughter.

It is reported that work is soon to be resumed on the Panama Canal that was begun fifteen years ago, and $220,000,000 was expended, but nothing has been done for six years. It will require at least $100,000,000 more to complete it.

George W. Cable has many handsome trees on his Tarryawhile estate, near Northampton, Mass. Some of them were planted by distinguished people at the novelist's request, Henry Ward Beecher starting the fashion for him about eight years ago.

Mr. Walter H. Page has resigned the editorship of the Forum. Mr. Page has been in the service of this review for more than seven years, and has had exclusive editorial control for more than four years. It was he who reduced the price of the Forum to 25 cents.

Dr. S. F. Mather, of Kansas City, bequeathed $200,000 to found the Methodist Protestant University at Kansas City, and completed the transfer on Friday, was stricken with neuralgia of the heart, and died on Saturday. It is regarded as providential that he made the bequest complete.

Bishop Potter has had some amusing experiences with the street urchins that swarm around the Cathedral Mission in Stanton Street since he took up his residence in the slums. One of them recently approached him respectfully and said: "Say, Bishop, be you any relation to Mr. Potter o'Texas?"

Recorder Goff of New York, has foregone his vacation, and is holding court night and day in order to try murder cases. He rarely leaves the bench until 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Tuesday he sat until nearly midnight and missed his dinner as he has done on several other occasions, in order to finish an important case.

IN KENT COUNTY.

Rev. A. D. Carpenter preached his farewell sermon at the First Baptist church, in Dover, last Sunday morning.

Sheriff S. L. Shaw has sold the 45-acre farm of Abram E. Farley, situated in North Muderkill hundred, to George V. Massey for $1855.

Frank Reiman, of Smyrna, has taken 5,000 pounds of honey so far this season. Last week he filled an order of 3,000 pounds for a firm in Baltimore.

Burglars are paying special attention to Dover of late. The house of Mrs. Cullen on Governor's avenue was entered Monday night while the family was at the camp.

Mrs. Sarah E. Draper died at her home on Governor's avenue, in Dover, Thursday morning, after suffering several days from dropsy, aged 56 years. The funeral was held Friday afternoon, interment at Lakeside cemetery.

Dr. Ella Swinney, who is at present in Shanghai, China, is reported to be suffering from chronic pneumonia, and as soon as arrangements can be made she will be brought to her brother's home in Smyrna.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Ida Staats, of Smyrna, to James J. Tully, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, August 7th. The ceremony will be performed in St. Phillips' Church at 6.30 p. m.

A few nights ago burglars succeeded in entering the house of E. Wesley Johnson but only gained an entrance into the room occupied by Mrs. Dill, mother of Mrs. John son. Mrs. Dill was away at the time of the burglary and it was not known until Friday when she returned what had been stolen. Upon investigation it was learned that $175 in cash which had been secreted in a bureau drawer, had been taken. Twenty dollars in another drawer was not disturbed.—*Dover Index.*

J. B. FOARD
MIDDLETOWN DEL
Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN
····GRAIN····
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Etc.
MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
WHEAT AND CORN
Upon orders from E. L. Rogers & Co., on railroad and canal, and Maryland and Delaware waters.

OSBORNE
BINDERS
and MOWERS
Osborne Adjustable Harrows, Peg and Spring Tooth.

J. B. FOARD
OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE
Opposite the Depot.

S FOR
CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.
S THE
CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER.
S BLOOD

Don't mind if you see a Crowded Store. You'll be waited on properly. Plenty of salespeople to attend to you.

NOT stopping to consider cost. The goods must be sold.

Owing to large purchases of Fall Goods, we must sell what's now on hand.

That's why such Unprecedented prices.

Think of it! Men's All-Wool Black and Blue Serge Suits, $6.

Child's All-Wool Navy Blue or Grey Sailor Suits, $1.

The usual guarantee of good quality and and satisfaction in force. Bring back for your money anything that disappoints in any way.

Men's All Wool Suits that were $8.00 and $10.00, now $5,00.

Men's All Wool Suits that were $12.00, now $6.00 and $7.50.

Men's Suits that were $15.00 and $18.00, now $10.00 and $12.00.

Men,s Trousers at same rates, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00, now $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00.

☞ Children's Suits at Half Price. $2.00 Suits for $1,00.

Every buyer of clothing will consult his own advantage by purchasing at the present prices—prices not likely to be seen again. Cloth and Clothing advancing.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS TO GO ALONG WITH CLOTHING.

All our 50c. and 75c. laundried Fancy Shirts with attached collars, 40 cents each; 2 for 75 cents.

All our 25c., 35c. and 50c. Neckwear, in all shapes—Four-in-hand, Bows, Tecks and Windsors, 17 cents.

Every 50c. and 75c. Negligee, Outing and Working Shirt now marked 40 cents, or 2 for 75 cents.

Underwear, Hose, Collars, Cuffs—every article in the store marked down.

Certainly it is worth something to buy just what you want at about half price and to feel confident of getting your money back if you want it.

Summer Clothing shares the same fate. Office Coats 25 cents. Black Stripe Satine, Coats, 35 cents. Serge Coats and Vests, $3.50, formerly $5.00. Duck Trousers, 75 cents and $1 00.

A few OVERCOATS and HEAVY WEIGHT SUITS carried over from last winter—at half price. They are on the Second Floor, and if your size is among them its a good investment to buy for next winter.

New York
Clothing House,
316 Market St.,
Wilmington, - Del.
Next door to Wm. B. Sharp & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.
Max Ephraim, Prop.

Store closed at 6 o'clock every evening except Saturdays, open until 10 o'clock.

Female Weakness.

Many beautiful women die in the very prime of life. Others live to middle age, but are seldom sound and healthy. Why is this you ask? We answer Self Neglect, but your life can be lengthened and home made happy if you commence at once. Try one package of Parks Vaginal Suppositories and you will never regret it. They will make a new woman of you and will absolutely cure all the distressing forms of female weaknesses. No experiment. No doctors examination. A positive cure. Leucorrhea or whites are usually entirely cured by one or two applications. Price $1 00 per package by mail prepaid. Particulars [sealed] 2c.
Park Remedy Co., Boston, Mass.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.,
Fourth & Market Streets.

The store will be closed every evening at 6 o'clock during August.

Beginning Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock, we shall offer special prices on several lots of goods to close out.

Extra quality
FIGURED PLISSE
at 3½ cents per yard; regular 10-cent goods.

Extra quality
OUTING FLANNELS
at 4 cents per yard; regular 10-cent goods; and the 12½c. grade for 8 cents.

Splendid quality
White Lawns and India Linons
remnants 2 to 10 yards each, 16c. grade for 8 cents; 25c. grade for 12½ cents.

Extra quality
JAPONETTES,
or fine Ginghams, 25 cents all the season, now 12½ cents, in a splendid assortment of patterns.

Extra quality
BLACK SATINE
in remnants 2 to 10 yards each, 25-cent grade, for 12 1-2 cents.

Every Waist we have is now reduced nearly one-half and some even more. This is a late buyer's opportunity, 2 Waists for one, which to be sure is a great waist for somebody.

Waists of fine Organdie, in colored stripes; all the season $1.50, now 75 cents. Sizes 32 to 40.

Waists of Black and White Lawn, $1.50; now 75 cents. Only six of these size 34.

Waists of fine Percale in neat blue, pink and ecru stripes, always $1.25, now 65 cents.
Six size 32.
Four size 34.
One size 36.
One size 38.

Waists of fine Madras, blue and white, pink and white, neat stripes, $1.50, now 75 cents.
Three size 32.
Three size 34.
Two size 36.

Waists of fancy stripe Madras, always $2.00, now 1.00.
Three size 32.
Two size 34.
Two size 36.

Waists of stripe Lawn, black, blue, pink and white, $1.25, now 65 cents.
Seven size 32.
Eight size 34.
Two size 36.

Waists of extra quality, corded Kaiki wash silks, and which we sold the first of the season for $3 each are now $1. They are the last of a large lot and mostly in pink and white and pink and pink stripes. Sizes only 34 and 36.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

EAST END STORE

Business at the East End Store, Mr. Kumpel's old stand, has been very satisfactory thus far. Customers who have come once return again, and new ones visit the store daily. My determination is to please.

The Groceries are always fresh. New Dry Goods and Notions this week. The

SPECIALTY

for the week is a genuine surprise, Lancaster Ginghams at 4c. At cost! Certainly. Examine it.

Have you thought that by buying at the East End you may escape the Saturday night crowds about the corners, so unpleasant to ladies.

Highest prices allowed for country produce in exchange for goods.

Mrs. M. E. Dager, Agt.

East End Store, Corner East Main and Cox Streets.

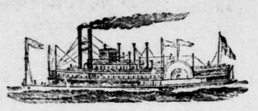
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough. Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

17 9½

1895 1895

Summer Arrangement



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Wednesd'y 7th, 9 p m	Thursday 8th, 6 p m	
Friday 9th, 12 m	Saturday 10th 7½ p m	
Monday, 12th, 1 p m	Tuesday 13th, 11 a m	
Wednesd'y 14th 2½ p m	Thursday 15th, 12 m	
Friday 16th, 4½ p m	Saturday 17th, 2 p m	
*Monday 19th, 7 p m	*Tuesday 20th, 4½ p m	
Wednesd'y 21st 9 p m	Thursday 22d, 6 p m	
Friday 23d, 11½ a m	Saturday 24th, 7½ p m	
Monday 26th, 2 p m	Tuesday 27th, 11 a m	
Wednesd'y 28th 3½ p m	Thursday 29th, 12 m	
Friday 30th, 5½ p m	Saturday 31st, 2 p m	

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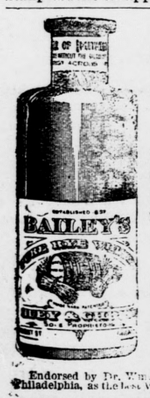

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Notning about a person, except his brain, is of as much importance as his eyes, therefore, none but one who by hard study and constant daily practice has made for himself an undoubted reputation should be consulted.

If you have headache or a tired feeling over your eyes, you evidently have some eye trouble that can be relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses.

He guarantees every pair of glasses ordered to be satisfactory, and expects to win yonr confidence by his skill and accurate manner in which he gives you improved and comfortable vision

THE EXAMINATION IS FREE.

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Large Variety Best Quality

Lowest Prices!

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Stove... Repairs A Specialty

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly Attended to.

As the Season Changes

Our stock changes. Where you found Blankets and Robes during the winter, you now can find SUMMER COOLERS, SHEETS and DUSTERS. We have the largest stock of

FLY NETS.....

bought by anyone in the State. We bought them when leather was low and we will give you low leather prices.

Why have your horse suffer when 40c. will buy him a good cover?

Dusters from 40c. upwards.

Leather Nets at all prices.

Have made no advance in prices of Harness, as we have enough leather in stock until September 1, 1895 at low prices.

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BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, Dr. J. V. Crawford; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens' National Bank.—President, Henry Clayton; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Town Hall at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 3, 1895

Agricultural.

Of Interest .....To Farmers

WHY PASTURE FAILS.

It is common to hear of pastures failing late in the summer, when the hottest and dryest weather is often experienced. There are numerous reasons for this unfortunate condition such as the poor soil of the pasture, over-stocking, etc., but one of the the preventable reasons is the steady cropping that keeps the grass short on the dry portions of the pasture land at a time when the grass roots especially need shade. When once the grass gets short in very hot weather the roots dry up before they can send up blades to make shade for them. To meet this condition divide the pasture, as I have before advocated, into two portions by a division fence, so as to bring the moister portion into one division and the dryer into another. Then turn the stock first into one part and then into the other, allowing the cattle to stay in one only while there remains sufficient grass to thoroughly shade the roots, planning always so that the stock may be occupying the moister pasture in the hottest and dryest part of the summer.

FARM NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Spring wheat in the north west is very promising. For three years this region has suffered from unfavorable conditions and badly needs a season of good crops and fair prices.

Dear hay will make cheap cattle, unless substitute crops like millet and corn have been largely planted. Rain came in time to plant these catch crops and they are likely to brighten the stock-keeper's outlook.

The thresher has revealed a disappointing yield of winter wheat. With a short home crop, and no increase in the World's supply, outside of the United States, and the stock of old wheat lighter than usual, there appears to be good reason for higher prices.

Corn has been making up for time lost early in the season, and if favorable condition continue there will be a big crop.

The same remarks apply to potatoes. The acreage is large, and with only a moderate yield the aggregate will be immense.

Taking the country as a whole the hay crop is a short one. In several states, notably Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and westward to Nebraska the the grass was very light on account of prolonged drought. A very poor crop is reported in New York and and New England, also. Prices are likely to be high.—*Farm Journal.*

EXTORTIONATE FREIGHT RATES.

Freight charges on fruit from the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula were so high 25 years ago as to be considered almost prohibitive. Yet at the present time rates are about the same that they were then, while the price of the product carried has diminished to about one-half, and the prices of almost everything else are correspondingly low.

A month ago the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on the petition of the Georgia fruit growers, heard their grievances against the railroad companies and ordered a reduction in charges on carrying fruit to New York from 81 to 65 cents per 100 pounds. This was a substantial cut f 20 per cent.

But California shippers enjoy a good deal better proportionate rates than the Georgians, even after the reductions noted above have been made. From Atlanta, Georgia, to New York the distance is 850 miles, and the freight rate is now 65 cents per hundred pounds for fruit by the carload This would be $156 per carload. of 24,000 pounds, for freight charges, or a trifle over 18 cents per mile per carload. But the distance from San Francisco to New York is 3,350 miles, and the freight rate $1.50 per hundred pounds, or $360 per car. This is a little less than 11 cents per mile per carload of fruit or a freight rate of nly 61 per cent of that from Georgia, when length of haul is taken into account.

Delaware, however is in a much worse plight as regards freight rates, than any other State in the Union. With a freight line having a monopoly, the charge from Wyoming to New York, on carloads, is 46 cents per 100 pounds, or $110.40 for a carload of 24,000 pounds. The distance is 175 miles—63 cents per mile. This is more than three times the charge made for hauling Georgia fruit, and nearly six times the mileage rate paid by Californians.

Two years ago the railroads took from Delaware and Maryland over one-half the gross sales from peaches for carrying the fruit over their roads. This summer the story promises to be repeated.

The fruit growers grumble while they are paying the bill, but on the whole they like it, else why should they sustain the monopoly every time they have a chance.—*News and Advertiser.*

TURNIPS AS A FARM CROP.

Now is the time to sow turnip seed. I have always found the fall turnip crop a very profitable one. I cannot recommend the attempt to grow spring turnips as a field crop. Nearly always it will be a failure. The season is unfavorable, and the turnip fly destructive. But sown the last of July or early in August (August 1st to 10th is best in this latitude—the fortieth parallel), turnips are as sure as corn or wheat or oats or potatoes. When right methods are used, they are easily grown; the product of an acre is large, and has a feeding value greater than one might infer from the chemical analyses.

Turnips are a cheap crop. To begin with one can probably grow them on land that has already produced a crop this season. Take the early potato patches, for example. The potatoes should be dug as soon as they are mature. They are better out of the ground than in it. If the ground is not cropped after the potatoes are removed, a growth of weeds may spring up, to befoul not only the potato patch, but the contiguous land. Hence it is better, on this score, to put the ground in turnips than to allow it to lie idle. It follows that we must not charge the turnip crop with much rent, if we charge it with any.

Little labor is required to prepare the land, for the removal of the potatoes has stirred it and somewhat fined it. However, the ground for turnips must be in fine tilth. One is not apt to err in the direction of putting too much labor on the ground. The chances are ten to one that not enough labor will be expended. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized and nicely compacted.

Mark Twain's Earnings.

The misfortunes of Mr. Clements have been emphasized by legal proceeding which indicate that the once successful author lost the handsome fortune which he once possessed. Commodore Vanderbilt once said that it was a great deal harder to keep a fortune than it was to make it. He meant by that that it was more difficult to invest money safely and profitably than it was to get the money for investment.

That has been Mark Twain's experience. He had at one time the record of having made the most money by his writing of any American author. Mr. Bronson Howard is reported to have accumulated some $200,000 as royalties upon his plays. Miss Alcott made about $100,000, much of it from her two books "Little Women" and "Little Men." Mrs. Burnett gained some $60,000 in royalties upon her play "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and that was twice as much as she had received for all her other writings. Mr. Blaine received about $200,000 for his "Twenty Years in Congress."

But Mark Twain's earning's went far beyond those gained by any other American writer. His royalties upon "The Innocents Abroad" reached $100.000 in less than three years, as has been reported. His royalties upon "The Gilded Age" were about $80,000, and Mr. Raymond once told me that he had paid Mark Twain $60,000 in royalties for the play dramatized from that story. His profits from "Tom Sawyer" reached far up into the thousands and were very large for "Roughing it" and "Life Upon the Mississippi." He did very well, too, with his "Prince and Pauper," and at one time he was estimated to have gained in all about $500,000 from his writing, and from his investments so much more as to make him very nearly a millionaire.—*Philadelphia Press.*

There Were Two of Them.

It was shortly after my admission to the bar that I gave my hand in marriage to my present wife, writes Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye") in the fourth article of the series "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me," in the August *Ladies Home Journal.* Before that I had only a meagre confidence in my own ability. I had grave doubts about amounting to much, and my lack of confidence in myself was shared by my tailor.

But the right sort of wife gives a man a feeling of self relience that he cannot get elsewhere. He finds for the first time that he has an audience. Friends heretofore may have flattered him, but he fears that it is flattery, while his enemy, he feels, has been unjustly severe. He wife generally shows a genuine feeling of confidence and security in him which is a revelation. At first he is surprised and then he resolves to deserve that confidence. It is very difficult in a publication which goes into nearly every home in America to snow one's wife completely under with encomiums, thus using up the space which some other man wants to use for his own private encomiums, but in order to fully and honestly answer the question put to me I must state over my signature that my early industry and ambition were stimulated by the never flagging faith of my mother, and the still more deadly combat later on turned in my favor through the loyalty and confidence shown by my wife, who alone knows through what trials she has helped me.

A Reprieve of ten years.

An average business man's life can easily be lengthened ten years by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Do you know any one who wants those ten years?

Our Woman's .....Column

THIS season many are seeking the seashore or mountain, some spring or lake where summer visitors while away the hours, and squander money in pursuit of a phantom as fickle as the will-o'-the-wisp. They sleep by day and dance by night and call that a needed rest.

My merry neighbor has chosen a better part; she finds life and good cheer in doing her duty where her lot is cast. She is yet young, but who shall say this satisfaction she finds in doing the work that lies nearest, without repining for the pleasures of the world beyond her present reach, may not be rewarded by ease, and an abundance of the world's goods in the later days of life.

It is not by any means those who go a pleasuring most, and are ever on the wing in pursuit of sport, who have the merriest hearts and the best of times. Happiness springs from within. Those who take life hard and are always on the lookout for slights and offences cannot be dispensers of mirth and gladness, and those who are unhappy at their own firesides cannot carry sunshine with them abroad or have a genuine relish for honest pleasure of any kind.—Mary Sidney, in Farm Journal.

***

The stay-at-home girl this year is not having a bad time of it by any means. In fact, if we are to believe the statement of the enthusiastic young damsel, life in the city in sume mertime is just about all that the most exacting maiden can desire. while her sisters at the seashore are waiting for a few stray men to be wafted their way for brief over-Sunday sojourns, the town girl is reveling in a superflaity of beaux, who vie with each other in their desire to give her a good time.

The front steps or porch for the time being are converted into a sort of outdoor reception room, and here about sundown the stay-at-home girl appears in a dainty frock of some filmy material, looking the personification of youthful beauty.

Hardly is she actually seated before the first caller arrives. Sometimes he has chance to sit in undisturbed pleasant companionship with her the whole evening endin g up by a stroll to the ice cream saloon or soda water refectory, but more frequently two and three others appear, and then the girl is in her element. She exercises all her little coquetries, is grave and gay by turns, and finally, when they depart, she discovers that she has an invitation for the summer opera, another for a row on the river, and a third for a drive in the Park, and when she hears from her friends, who started off with trunks galore, and just a wee bit of patronage in their voices when they said "goodbye," she chuckles to herself as she reads of dullness, a dearth of men and depression generally. Of course, she doesn't sit down immediately and write to them of all her good times It wouldn't be the most natural thing in the world for her to do, would it? And we can imagine her refraining from gloating, but it will be in imagination only that such self-control exists; and after all, we can't blame her a bit, and would do exactly the same under corresponding circumstances.

It is not alone the young person of the feminine persuasion who finds staying at home not the least bit of a hardship. The elders recognize the delights of home cooking, their own bath and the large bedroom, instead of a cubby hole at four dollars a day, to say nothing of the pleasures they discover in nearby nooks to which the trolly conveys them in a jiffy, and where they may revel in verdure, listen to babbling brooks and yet realize that, when they want to go home, a half hour's ride will bring them to their own door.

***

Yesterday a young man asked me if it would be safe for him to marry on five hundred dollars and a salary of fifty dollars per month. I told him I could tell better when I saw the girl. There are girls who have grown up in ease and who have kicked great black and blue welts in the lap of luxury, yet who are more ready and willing to accept a little rough weather than the poor girl who has stood for eighteen years looking out through the soiled window of life waiting for the rain to rinse it off and let the sunlight through that she might see her approaching lord.—Bill Nye.

***

HER FACE AN INSPIRATION.

There is a face which I meet frequently on the street. It is not particularly a beautiful face, but it is so bright and so happy that the atmosphere always seems clearer after it has passed. Its owner is evidently a working girl, for each morning she takes a car at a certain corner, and she carries a lunch. And I feel like congratulating the firm which has captured that ray of sunshine to light up some dingy office or beam across some dreary dry goods counter at the impatient customers. I am sure she is worth her weight in gold to her employer.

Her face but puts in contrast the multitudes of gloomy, weary, worried, sorrow stricken countenances one sees passing up and down the city streets, and leads one to wonder why there are not more of these exceptions. If it is possible to cultivate such a disposition as shines out through that pair of laughing eyes, there's a deal of blame attached to those people whose faces have the effect of an August thunder cloud on the community.—N. Y. Herald.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc. but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 Pe Year.

Washington .....Letter

HAS Joe Blackburn made a deal with the administration? A gentleman who is usually well informed upon inside Democratic happenings assured me that he had. The deal, according to this gentleman, provides that Blackburn shall not talk free silver during the remainder of the Kentucky campaign, and in return for his assistance in keeping the silver question in the background the administration promises that it will present no candidate for the Senate, against Blackburn, if the Democrats retain control of the legislature. While not pretending to vouch for the accuracy of this story, I will say that many tips received from the same source have proved to be straight. There are also corroborative circumstances, as the lawyers say. First, Blackburn's coming to Washington in the midst of the campaign; second, his refusal to talk; third, the talk of administration Democrats about Blackburn being re-elected to the Senate, if the Democrats carry the legislature, because of his personal popularity, regardless of the silver question. To take in the full significance of the last it must be remembered that a few weeks ago these same administration Democrats were shouting "anybody to beat Blackburn." They do not love Blackburn now any more than they did then, but they fear Republican success in Kentucky more. Secretary Carlisle wishes to have his name presented to the Democratic convention as Kentucky's candidate for President, and he knows his last chance would go glimmering—he scarcely has one out of a possible one hundred, anyway—the day Kentucky was carried by the Republicans. Some of Blackburn's friends have not hesitated to say that they would rather a Republican be elected to succeed him than a Cleveland Democrat. Maybe that was only a bluff, but it frightened the other fellows. It was evident to Mr. Carlisle, if not to the rest of the administration, that with Blackburn and his friends doing their level best, the Republicans would have an even chance to win, and that with Blackburn and his friends indifferent the Republican success was certain; hence the necessity for making a deal of some sort.

The Louisiana Senators having failed in their appeals to Cæsar's men, Carlisle and Bowler, to let their sugar growing constituents have the money Congress appropriated for them, have taken their appeal to Cæsar Cleveland himself. These Senators know just as well as everybody else does that their appeal will be useless, the holding up of that sugar bounty money having been sanctioned by Mr. Cleveland long before little Bowler set himself up as a sort of one-man Supreme Court, to decide the constitutionality of Acts of Congress appropriating money; but having made Secretary Carlisle put himself on record in Bowler's support they wish to compel Mr. Cleveland to do the same. Little Bowler's action is a foregone conclusion, although he will, on August 7th, go through the farcical proceeding of listening to arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty law. He has been ordered to hold up that money and he will do it.

It is somewhat difficult to understand Democratic ideas of economy. One member of the Cabinet—Secretary Morton—has, he says, as a measure of economy abolished the distribution of seeds to the farmers of the country, in defiance of Congress, which appropriated the money to buy the seeds and to pay for their distribution. Another member of the Cabinet—Secretary Herbert—has started on a six weeks tour of the Atlantic Coast summer resorts, on board of the U. S. Dispatch Boat Dolphin, at public expense. He didn't say that his pleasure trip was also a measure of economy, but he tries to disguise its real nature by pretending that it is made for the purpose of inspecting the Government Navy Yards on the Atlantic.

The nations of the world seem to know the timid nature of the Cleveland administration quite as well as Americans do. Months ago France was asked to furnish a copy of the papers in the case of Ex-Consul Waller, who is now in a French prison, and it refused, an unprecedented thing to do. Another demand has since been made for the papers, and State Department officials express the opinion that another refusal will in due course be made. Meanwhile an American citizen is languishing in a French prison, on what he claims to be trumped up charges and an unfair trial. This administration seems to be opposed to protection for Americans either at home or abroad.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney &Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENNEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886:

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indicate inactivity of the skin. They show that the pores are clogged and that poisonous refuse matter has been denied an egress. The accumulation of this matter under the skin shows in red lumps, blotches and possibly in pimples.

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softens the impeding matter, penetrates the pores and draws the poison out. All the time it is soothing the inflammation caused by the congested state, and finally leaves the skin smooth, clear, active and healthy. It is absolutely the best and most efficacious skin medicine in the world. Its action on the skin is perfectly in accord with science, but its curative effect is almost miraculous in its quickness and thoroughness.

It has cured innumerable stubborn cases of pimples, blotches, ring worm, tetter, eczema, dandruff, itch and salt rheum. It will cure the worst kind of itching piles.

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FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY CATARRH CURE cures catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head and all inflammation of the nasal passages. 50 cents.

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Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after May 20, 1895, (Sunday excepted,) trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	EXP. P. M.	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P M
Philadelphia	11.16	27 25	10.20	22.02	33.46	5:59
Baltimore	7.43	6.25	8 50	12 05	3.00	5:27
Wilmington	12.01	8 13	11.03	2.50	4.27	6:53
Farnhurst		f 8.22		f 2 58		
New Castle		8 27		3.03		7:05
State Road		f8.33		f 3.08		f 7:10
Bear		f8.38		f 3.13		7:15
Porter		8.40			4.48	7:21
Kirkwood		8.52	a11 33	f 3.21		7:26
Mt. Pleasant		9.03		f 3.30		f 7:34
Armstrong		f 9.06				7:38
Middletown	12.44	9.13	11.49	3.39	5.11	7:43
Townsend		9 22		f 3.48	5.20	7:52
Blackbird		f 9.27		f 3.52		f 7:57
Gr'n Spring		f 9 33		f 3.58		f8:03
Clayton	1.02	9 40	12 06	4.05	5.33	8:08
Smyrna. .LV		'9 30	11.56	3.52	5.23	7:58
Brenford		f9.45		f 4.10		f8:13
Cheswold		f9.51		f 4.16		f8:19
Dupont				f 4.19		
Dover	1.20	10.04	12.22	4.26	5.53	8:28
Wyoming	a 1.27	10.11	f12.28	4.33	5.58	8:34
Woodside		f10.18		f 4.40		
Viola		f10 22		f 4.45		
Felton	a 1.40	10.27	f12.39	4.49	6.10	
Harrington	1.59	10 41	12.53	5.03	6.20	
Farmington		f10.47	a 1.00		f 6.28	
Greenwood		f10.56	a 1.07		f 6.36	
Bridgeville	a 2.14	11.03	f 1.15		6.45	
Cannons		f11 08			f 6.50	
Seaford	f 2.26	11.18	1 26		6.58	
Laurel	a 2.38	11.29	f 1 36		7.09	
Delmar	2.50	11.39	1.46		7.20	
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08			8.05	2.26	3.35
Laurel	f 1.21			8.15	2.36	3.46
Seaford	1.34			8.29	f 2.46	4.00
Cannons				f 8.37		f 4.08
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.43	f 2 58	4.15
Greenwood				f 8.51		f 4.23
Farmington				f 8.59		f 4:31
Harrington	2.22			9.13	3.20	4:44
Felton	2.32			9.22	f 3.30	4:53
Viola				f 9.27		f 4:58
Woodside				f 9.31		f 5:02
Wyoming	2:44	27 05		9.38	f 3 41	5:09
Dover	2.50	7.11		9.45	3.47	5:16
Dupont		7.14				
Cheswold		7.20		f 9 54		f 5:25
Brenford		7.24		f9 59		f 5:30
Smyrna. .LV		7.19	8.42	9 55	3 52	5:28
Clayton	3.06	7.29	8.52	10.05	4.02	5:36
Gr'n spring		f 7.33				5:40
Blackbird		f7.39		f10.15		f 5:46
Townsend		7.44	9 06	10 20	4.15	5:51
Middletown	3.29	7.53	9.15	10.29	4.24	6:02
Armstrong		f7.57		f 10.33		f 6:06
Mt Pleasant		8.01		f10 37		6:10
Kirkwood		8.09		10.46		6:21
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.51	4.41	6:27
Bear		f8.20		f10.56		6:31
State Road		f8.25		f11 01		6:35
New Castle		8.31	9.45	11.07		6:40
Farnhurst		f8.36	9 50	f11.12		
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11 20	5.05	6:53
Baltimore	6 26	10.37	11.15	12 35	6 55	8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12.46	5.52	7:54
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"A" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent, or on signal.

"i" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"t" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.13, 11.15, a. m , 2.50, 4.30 6 15, 6.53, p. m., week-days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 p m., daily, 8.31, 9.45, 11.07 a. m., 1.18, 5 36, 6 40, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leave Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.20 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.46 a m. 6.25 pm. week-days. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.52 and 9 30 a. m., week-days

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 2.01 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.46 a. m., 6.25 p. m , week-days Returning, leave Lewes 7.35 a. m., 3 07 p. m., week-days.

For Berlin, leave Harrington 10.46 a. m., and 6.25 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Berlin, 6.59 and 11 54 a m., week days.

Leave Harrington for Rehoboth 10:46 a. m. and 6:25 p. m, week-days, Returning, leave Rehoboth 7:18 a. m. and 2:50 p. m. week-days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.25 a. m., and 5.25 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Centreville 7.41 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.45 a. m., and 5.40 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.55 a. m., and 1 43 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.28 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.00 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 2.42 p. m.

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke. and Peninsula Railroads.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect May 12, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE, WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

‡ or * Express trains.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

New York, week-days, 3.05, 7.30, 9.40, 10.35 a. m. ‡12.21, 1.59, 3.06, 5.32 7 32, ‡11p m. New York Sundays, 3.05, 7.30, 9.40, ‡11 35 a. m., 3.06, 5.32, 7.32, ‡11.00, p. m.

Philadelphia, Twenty-Fourth and Chestnut Streets, week-days, 3.05, 5.55, 6.27, 7.30, 7.55, 8.30, 9.00, 9.40, ‡10.35, 11.10, ‡11.45, a. m., ‡12.21, 1.20, 1.59, 3.06, 3.25, 4.55, 5.32, 6.30, 7.32, 8 20, 10.00, ‡11.00 p. m.

Sundays, 3.05, 6.27, 7.30, 7.55, 8.50, 9.40, ‡11.35 a. m., 12.10, 1.20, 3.06, 3.25, 4.55, 5.32, 6.30, 7.32, 8 20, 10.00, ‡11.00, p